

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool on the 22d ultimo, has arrived.

Nothing has been heard of the Florida since she appeared off Tuscarora on the 20th ult.

The German Congress continues in session. The King of Prussia persists in refusing to attend it.

The U. S. consul at Frankfort displayed the Mexican flag. The Europe of that city explains it. It was in pursuance of an arrangement by which, in case of an overthrow of the Republican party in Mexico, President Lincoln would allow Mexico to be represented in foreign countries by agents of the Washington Government.

The Europe refers to the fact that in March last Secretary Seward declared that President Lincoln and his Cabinet would never tolerate a monarchical government in Mexico, and anticipates an immediate war, if the Emperor of the French does not confine himself to a demand for indemnity, and leave Mexico a republic. Speculations are afloat as to the object of the Florida's visit to the British waters. One report is that it is for the purpose of taking on board the Hon. James M. Mason, who is about returning to the South. He is announced as having gone on a visit to the Earl of Donoughmore, in Ireland.

The Times publishes long extracts from the correspondence between England and America, touching the restrictions on trade between the Northern ports of the United States and the Bahamas.

The Army and Navy Gazette says:—"It is gratifying to know that the Government is not blind to the danger of difficulties with America, nor indifferent to the perils of a rupture, which we trust the good sense of all respectable Americans will aid us in averting."

The Confederate loan on the 21st of August, rallied one per cent., closing at 28@26.

Intelligence from Japan announces that the Japanese had paid the amnesty demanded by the English.

The Mikadado had issued orders to expel all foreigners, and close the Japanese ports.

The Alabama was seen on the 8th of July in about latitude 8 degrees north and longitude 23 degrees west; and the steamer Georgia was seen on the 11th of July in latitude 23 degrees 19 minutes south and longitude 30 degrees 7 minutes west.

The New York Express says that "the Administration seems bent upon carrying out its Federal Treasury Bank Policy any how, according to Law, if it can—but against the Law,—if it can't do otherwise. The public Funds are now to be used to build up and support Banks."

On Tuesday night of last week the schooner Golden Rod, Captain Bishop, from Baltimore for Hallowell, Maine, was captured in the mouth of the Rappahannock river, by the Confederates, who subsequently destroyed her. They also captured the schooners Coquette and Two Brothers, both bay craft, which they took to some Confederate port.

Gen Fremont it is stated has succeeded in adjusting all the difficulties heretofore surrounding the Mariposa grant, and has settled all his California business, which leaves him over a million and a half dollars' worth of property.

The New York News in an article on "the temper of the South" says that if "popular sentiment is reflected from the tone of the public press, the Southerners, for a people upon the eve of subjugation, are strangely defiant and resolute. We have searched in vain through the columns of journals from Richmond to Mobile, for some indication of a doubt or fear; but there is none."

The army of conscripts will, after all, (says the Boston Courier,) be chiefly of volunteers. Out of the 100,000 men demanded of the country by the authorities, not more than twenty thousand, if we may rely on present appearances, will be composed of drafted men—mainly such as could not raise enough to pay commutation or hire a substitute. The remainder, like the rest of the army, will be volunteers, the only difference being that individuals instead of the Government have paid the bounties.

Reports from Texas state that there are at least one hundred vessels loaded with contraband cargoes for the Confederates, off the Rio Grande. Several of them are British steamers, waiting for cotton, which the Confederate Government has contracted to deliver at Matamoros, to the extent of nine thousand bales, during the month of August.

The New York News speaking of the fidelity of the great masses of the Southern slaves to their masters, says: "Their attachment to their masters has become so patent, that the rankest Abolition journals have been compelled to admit it. To-day the wounded Confederates are attended at the Chester Hospital, Philadelphia, by several slaves, and every effort has been made by the Emancipationists, by offers of money and lucrative positions, to induce them to leave the bedsides of their wounded masters; thus far all efforts have failed."

A Charleston correspondent of the Augusta, (Ga.) Chronicle writes that Fort Wagner cannot be approached by mining. He says: "The island is all sand on the surface, and water at the depth of from four to six feet. Mining is, therefore, out of the question, unless the work is arched by brick or wood. To do this, if at all practicable, would require from six to twelve months, and then result in failure; because all approaches would end, or open in the moat surrounding Wagner, where there is from six to eight feet of water."

Five substitutes, deserters, were arrested near Accotink on Monday, and this morning sent by Col. Wells, under guard to the front to join their regiments.

Three men were arrested on Monday night by the citizens home guard, at Accotink, and sent to Washington to be confined in the Old Capitol prison.

William Moore and William Bryant, arrested by the Provost Marshal of Centreville, and charged with disloyalty, were committed to the Old Capitol yesterday.

The letters from Grant's army at and near Vicksburg do not show any favorable change in its sanitary condition—the treatment practised failing to produce, but in few cases, the desired effect. The natives and blacks appear to be wholly free from the fever, the victims being confined to the Federal forces, who are not, of course, acclimated.

The State election in Vermont has resulted in the election of the whole Republican ticket.

PROF. LOUIS WUNDRAM'S  
**CELEBRATED HERB MEDICINES.**  
NOW for the first time introduced into this country, have been successfully used for twenty-six years in Germany, and the rest of Europe, and are particularly efficient in the cure of all chronic diseases. They are imported direct to this port by the undersigned, and their efficiency and safety can be relied upon with confidence. They are

**VEGETABLE PILLS and POWDERS,** the best blood purifying medicine extant, and unequalled for the cure of Tetters, Asthma, Headache, Sore Eyes, Catarrh, Pain in the Breast and Sides, Spotted Fever, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Jaundice, Biliousness, Eruptions of the Skin, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Swellings, Open Wounds, Cholera, and in fact all diseases caused by impure blood, or imperfect digestion.

**PROF. WUNDRAM'S RHEUMATIC POWDERS,** a sure cure for all Rheumatic complaints. Gout in particular.

**PROF. WUNDRAM'S EPILEPTIC REMEDY,** the only safe and reliable remedy for the certain cure of this terrible complaint.

**PROF. WUNDRAM'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR,** an invaluable remedy against Asthma, Biliousness, Pain in the Breast, Cough, Dysentery, Red and White Flux, Headache, Diarrhoea, Cramp Cholera, &c.

**PROF. WUNDRAM'S HERB TEA,** a pleasant and wholesome beverage, for sick and convalescents, also for Dyspeptics, and those afflicted with nervousness.


**PROF. WUNDRAM'S TAPE-WORM EXTERMINATOR.**

**PROF. WUNDRAM'S TOOTHACHE DROPS.**

Full directions accompany each remedy. For further particulars, apply to

**JULIUS DIENELT, Dentist,**  
17 Washington st., above King, Alex'a., Va.  
For sale also by **ISAAC ENTWISLE,**  
94 King st., Alexandria, Va.

And **H. L. PAULI, No. 62, Prince st.,**  
my 23—tf Cor. Fairfax, Alexandria, Va.

 **FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON, AND LANDINGS ON THE POTOMAC RIVER.**—The steamer **KEYPORT,** Capt. E. A. Rythe; will leave pier foot of Barr street, Baltimore, every Friday, at 3 p. m. for Alexandria, Washington, and landings on the Potomac river.

Returning, will leave Washington every Tuesday, at 7 a. m., and Alexandria same day at 8 a. m., for Baltimore and landings on the Potomac river.

Custom House permits must accompany freight for Alexandria and landings on Potomac river.

All freight must be prepaid. For freight or passage, apply on board or to **A. NEEDHAM & SONS, 142 Light street** wharf, Baltimore, or to **mh 28—tf BRODERS & CO., Alex'a.**

**NEW School for the Public The House—**  
hold Alphabet.

A—l-paccas.  
B—areges.  
C—alicoes.  
D—rilled Mouslina.  
E—mbroideriea.  
F—ringes.  
G—inghamas.  
H—osieries.  
I—nsertions.  
J—eans.  
K—nitting materials.  
L—aces.  
M—oriantiques.  
N—eedles.  
O—rgandies.  
P—erfumeries; Q—uilt G—oods; R—ibbons;  
S—ilks; T—able Cloths; U—mbrellas; V—elvet;  
W—indow Curtains; Y—arns; Z—ephyra.

All the above branches taught by the most competent teachers at the new school. For terms, &c. Apply at 178 King st.,  
jy 15—tf **S. ROSWALD, PRINCIPAL.**

**NOTICE.**  
I will sell out my entire stock of ladies, misses and children's city made **BOOTS and SHOES** at a small advance over cost. Those in want of good shoes at very low prices would do well to call at No. 80 King St. **JOHN T. EVANS.**  
jy 14—2m

**TWO DWELLINGS FOR SALE.**—The advertiser offers for sale, two comfortable **DWELLINGS**—one BRICK, one frame—situated at the lower end of Water street. For terms &c., apply at the Gazette office.  
jy 21—tf